



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
First Committee
Agenda item 71
General and complete disarmament

Mongolia: draft resolution

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the decision of Mongolia, located between two nuclear-weapon States, to declare its territory a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Taking note with satisfaction of the separate statements made by the nuclear-weapon States in connection with Mongolia's declaration of its territory a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

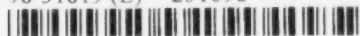
Bearing in mind the Final Document of the XII Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (September 1998), which welcomed and supported Mongolia's policy to institutionalize its single State nuclear-weapon-free status,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Bearing in mind also its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Convinced that internationally recognized status of Mongolia will contribute to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region as well as promote Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of its borders and preservation of its ecological balance,



1. *Welcomes* the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status;
 2. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;
 3. *Invites* interested States to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of its frontiers, its economic security, ecological balance and its nuclear-weapon-free status as well as its independent foreign policy;
 4. *Appeals* to the member States of the Asia-Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;
 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to provide the necessary assistance to Mongolia, within existing resources, to take the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 3 above;
 6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-fifth session;
 7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".
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First Committee

Agenda item 79

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Australia, Mexico, New Zealand: draft resolution

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was adopted by resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996 and opened for signature on 24 September 1996,

Noting that the first meeting of the States Signatories adopted resolution CTBT/MSS/RES/1 of 19 November 1996 thereby establishing the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization,

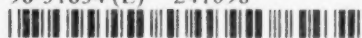
Noting also that in decision 52/414 of 9 December 1997, it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, the item entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty",

Welcoming the signatures of the Treaty by ... States, including all nuclear-weapon States and welcoming also ratifications of the Treaty by ... States, including by two nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling the provision in article XIV.2 of the Treaty for a Conference to be convened, at the request of a majority of the States that have ratified, to examine the extent to which the requirement set out in paragraph 1 of this article has been met and to consider and decide by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of this Treaty,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to sign and to become parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to its rapid entry into force and to the early achievement of universal adherence;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions by States Signatories to the work of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, in particular, to its efforts to establish the Treaty's verification regime;



3. *Urges* States to maintain their moratoria on nuclear-weapons tests and to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force;
 4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".
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First Committee

Agenda item 73 (b)

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions
adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,¹

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Recognizing that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of urgent and important issues for negotiations,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. *Also welcomes* the decisions of the Conference on Disarmament to establish an Ad Hoc Committee under agenda item 4 entitled "Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, which could take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument, as well as an Ad Hoc

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27)



Committee under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament" to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

4. *Further welcomes* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to entrust its successive Presidents with the task of pursuing intensive consultations and seeking the views of its members on appropriate methods and approaches for dealing with agenda item 1 entitled "Cessation of a nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", and encourages the Conference to resume these consultations at the start of its 1999 session;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the desire of the Conference on Disarmament to promote substantive progress during its 1999 session, and expresses the hope that appropriate consultations during the inter-sessional period could lead to commencement of early work on other agenda items;

6. *Encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consultations on the review of its membership with a view to reaching an early agreement on its further expansion;

7. *Also encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services;

9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".



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Agenda item 71 (m)

General and complete disarmament

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Croatia, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay: draft resolution

Small arms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997,

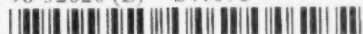
Convinced of the need for a comprehensive approach to promote, at the global and regional levels, the control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner as a contribution to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

*Reaffirming also the right of self-determination of all peoples, in particular peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and the importance of the effective realization of this right, as enunciated, *inter alia*, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), Chap. III,*

Reaffirming further the urgent need for practical disarmament in the context of the conflicts the United Nations is actually dealing with and of the weapons that are actually killing people in the hundreds of thousands,

Reiterating its call on Member States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on small arms A/52/298 of 27 August 1997 to the



extent possible and where necessary in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations and/or through international and regional cooperation among police, intelligence, customs and border control services,

Reiterating also its request to the Secretary-General to implement the relevant recommendations as soon as possible within available financial resources and in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations where necessary, as well as its encouragement to Member States and the Secretary-General to carry out recommendations for post-conflict situations, including demobilization of former combatants and disposal and destruction of weapons,

Noting that the Secretary-General is, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, preparing, for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, a report on (a) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on small arms endorsed in General Assembly resolution 52/38 J, and (b) further actions recommended to be taken,

Noting also that the group of technical experts appointed by the Secretary-General to study the problems of ammunition and explosives in all their aspects has held its first meeting,

Noting further the replies to date to the Secretary-General's request to Member States for their views on the report of the Secretary-General on small arms (A/52/298) and on the steps that they have taken to implement its recommendations and, in particular, on the recommendations concerning the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects,

Taking note with interest of the work in progress for the elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a protocol to combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Economic and Social Council, and also of other related efforts by the Commission and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in Vienna,

Underlining the importance of increasing coordination regarding the issue of small arms and light weapons including illicit manufacturing and trafficking therein, both among the relevant bodies of the United Nations and within the United Nations Secretariat, and welcoming in this context the decision of the Secretary-General to establish Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA),

1. *Decides* to convene an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects not later than 2001;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing his recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, with a view to arriving at a decision by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the objective, scope, agenda, dates, venue and preparatory committee of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing a report in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of this resolution:

(a) To seek the views of Member States on the objective, scope, agenda, dates and venue of and preparatory work for an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects and to take into account these views as well as the views already expressed

by them in their reply to the Secretary-General's request for their views in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997; and

(b) To take into account the report of the Secretary-General on small arms A/52/298 of 27 August 1997 as well as relevant recommendations to be made in a report of the group of the governmental experts on small arms which will be submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of the General Assembly resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997;

4. *Welcomes* an offer of the Government of Switzerland to host in Geneva, not later than 2001, an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to assist in preventing the illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons, to initiate a study as soon as possible within available financial resources on the feasibility of restricting the manufacture and trade of such weapons to the manufacturers and dealers authorized by States, and of establishing, within the United Nations system, a single database of such authorized manufacturers and dealers;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Small arms".



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Agenda item 71 (m)

General and complete disarmament

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Small arms

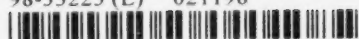
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997,

Convinced of the need for a comprehensive approach to promote, at the global and regional levels, the control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner as a contribution to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

Reaffirming also the right of self-determination of all peoples, in particular peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and the importance of the effective realization of this right, as enunciated, *inter alia*, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), Chap. III,



Reaffirming further the urgent need for practical disarmament in the context of the conflicts the United Nations is actually dealing with and of the weapons that are actually killing people in the hundreds of thousands,

Reiterating its call on Member States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on small arms A/52/298 of 27 August 1997 to the extent possible and where necessary in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations and/or through international and regional cooperation among police, intelligence, customs and border control services,

Reiterating also its request to the Secretary-General to implement the relevant recommendations as soon as possible within available financial resources and in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations where necessary, as well as its encouragement to Member States and the Secretary-General to carry out recommendations for post-conflict situations, including demobilization of former combatants and disposal and destruction of weapons,

Noting that the Secretary-General is, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, preparing, for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, a report on (a) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on small arms endorsed in General Assembly resolution 52/38 J, and (b) further actions recommended to be taken,

Noting also that the group of technical experts appointed by the Secretary-General to study the problems of ammunition and explosives in all their aspects has held its first meeting,

Noting further the replies to date to the Secretary-General's request to Member States for their views on the report of the Secretary-General on small arms (A/52/298) and on the steps that they have taken to implement its recommendations and, in particular, on the recommendations concerning the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects,

Taking note with interest of the work in progress for the elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a protocol to combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Economic and Social Council, and also of other related efforts by the Commission and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in Vienna,

Underlining the importance of increasing coordination regarding the issue of small arms and light weapons including illicit manufacturing and trafficking therein, both among the relevant bodies of the United Nations and within the United Nations Secretariat, and welcoming in this context the decision of the Secretary-General to establish Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA),

1. *Decides* to convene an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects not later than 2001;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing his recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, with a view to arriving at a decision by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the objective, scope, agenda, dates, venue and preparatory committee of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing a report in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of this resolution:

(a) To seek the views of all Member States on the objective, scope, agenda, dates and venue of and preparatory work for an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects and to take into account these views as well as the views already expressed by them in their reply to the Secretary-General's request for their views in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997;

(b) To take into account his report on small arms A/52/298 of 27 August 1997 as well as relevant recommendations to be made in his report prepared with the assistance of the group of the governmental experts on small arms which will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of the General Assembly resolution 52/38 J of 9 December 1997;

4. *Welcomes* an offer of the Government of Switzerland to host in Geneva, not later than 2001, an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to assist in preventing the illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons, to initiate a study as soon as possible, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by Member States in a position to do so, on the feasibility of restricting the manufacture and trade of such weapons to the manufacturers and dealers authorized by States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Small arms".



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First Committee

Agenda item 72 (e)

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth
Special Session of the General Assembly

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Viet Nam: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*,¹

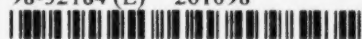
Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,² it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful

¹ A/51/218, annex.

² Resolution S-10/2.



conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Determined to achieve a universal nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1998 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 52/39 C of 09 December 1997,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;
 2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.
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First Committee

Agenda item 66

Role of science and technology in the context of international security
and disarmament

**Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the
Congo, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya,
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan,
Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam: draft resolution**

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Concerned that military applications of scientific and technological developments can contribute significantly to the improvement and upgrading of advanced weapon systems and in particular weapons of mass destruction,

Aware of the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on international security and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Cognizant that the international transfers of dual-use as well as high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

Also cognizant of the need to regulate such transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications through multilaterally negotiated, universally applicable, non-discriminatory guidelines,

Expressing concern over the growing proliferation of ad hoc and exclusive export control regimes and arrangements for dual-use goods and technologies, which tend to impede the economic and social development of developing countries,

Recalling that the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Durban, South Africa, from 02 to 03 September, 1998 noted with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist,



Emphasizing that internationally negotiated guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account the legitimate defence requirements of all States and the requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that access to high-technology products and services and know-how for peaceful purposes is not denied,

1. *Affirms* that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

3. *Urges* Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications;

4. *Takes* note of the report of the Secretary General on "Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" (A/53/202) and requests the Secretary General to seek the views of the Member states on this report and make recommendations on the possible approaches to a multilaterally negotiated, universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual use goods and technologies and high technologies with military applications, in a report to be submitted by the Secretary General to the General Assembly no later than its fifty-fourth session";

5. *Encourages* United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty fourth session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament".



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Fifty-third session
First Committee
Agenda item 71
General and complete disarmament

India: draft resolution

Reducing nuclear danger

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the United Nations Charter,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

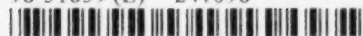
Considering that until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons which will have catastrophic consequences for all mankind,

Conscious that limited steps relating to detargeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States to address this concern and that further steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Mindful that reduction of tensions brought about by a change in nuclear doctrines would positively impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and by the international community,



Recalling that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons that "there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control",

1. *Calls for* a review of nuclear doctrines and in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* Member States to provide the Secretary-General information on the measures undertaken towards implementation of this resolution or efforts undertaken by them to promote the objectives envisaged in this resolution;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the developments relating to the implementation of this resolution to the fifty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly the item entitled "Reducing nuclear danger".



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First Committee

Agenda item 63

Role of science and technology in the context of international security,
disarmament and other related fields

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the role of science and technology in the context of international security in which, *inter alia*, it recognized that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting that considerable progress has been achieved in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Affirming that it sees in this process the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization, the expansion of opportunities for cooperation for the common good of all States, the enhancement of mankind's creative potential and the formation of a global information community,

Recalling in this connection the approaches and principles for creating such a community, which were outlined at the Conference on the Information Society and Development, held in Midrand, South Africa, in 1996,

Taking into consideration the results of the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism held in Paris in July 1996, as well as the recommendations there adopted,

Noting that the dissemination and use of information technologies and means affect the interests of the entire international community and their optimum inventory is possible only in the context of broad international cooperation,

Expressing concern that these technologies and means may potentially be used for purposes incompatible with the objectives of ensuring international security and stability,

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Considering it necessary to prevent the emergence of information technologies and means whose applications might jeopardize the security of States,

Also considering it necessary to prevent the unlawful use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes,

1. *Requests the States Members of the United Nations to collaborate in the consideration at the multilateral level of existing and potential threats in the field of information security;*

2. *Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments concerning the following questions:*

(a) *Overall view of problems related to information security;*

(b) *Definition of basic concepts in the field of information security, including the pirating or unlawful use of information and telecommunications systems and information resources;*

(c) *Advisability of developing international legal regimes relating to the security of global information and telecommunications systems and the effort to combat terrorism and crime in the field of information;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;*

4. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security".*



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Agenda item 72 (a)

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of
the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

**Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia,
Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru and South Africa: draft resolution**

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Bearing in mind its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme",

Recalling its resolution 51/46 A of 10 December 1996,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and expressing the hope that this action will lead to a reinvigoration of the United Nations information and outreach activities in the field of disarmament,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1998 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme,¹ and welcoming the greater emphasis on products for the general public and the expansion of *electronic* means to disseminate information to major constituents,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1998 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

¹ A/53/161 and Corr.1



2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the limited resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to Governments, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out a seminar and conference programme;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the Programme, as a significant instrument in enabling all Member States to participate fully in the deliberations and negotiations on disarmament in the various United Nations bodies, and in assisting them in complying with treaties, as required, and in contributing to agreed mechanisms for transparency;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations Department of Public Information and the information centres;

5. *Recommends* that the Programme focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, educate and generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitations and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner, particularly through the publication in all official languages of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and updates of the Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements, and ad hoc publications, and through the Department's Home Page on the Internet and other outreach activities, such as the Messenger of Peace;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchange of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme in order to sustain a strong outreach programme, and invites all Member States to make contributions to the Fund;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the worldwide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".



General Assembly

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First Committee

Agenda item 77

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Noting with satisfaction the holding on 14 February 1997 of the eleventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,



Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling that in 1990, 1991 and 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Recalling also resolution C/E/RES.27 of the Council of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which the Council called for the promotion of cooperation and consultations with other nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Noting with satisfaction that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is now in force for thirty-two sovereign States of the region,

Also noting with satisfaction that on 27 March 1998 the Dominican Republic deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 290 (E-VII) of 26 August 1992,

Further noting with satisfaction that on 21 August 1998 Guatemala deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela,

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. *Urges* the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII);

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".



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Fifty-third session

First Committee

Agenda item 75

**Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain
Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively
Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects**

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/42 of 9 December 1997 and previous resolutions referring to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), which entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Also recalling with satisfaction the adoption by the Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, on 13 October 1995 of the Protocol on Blinding Laser



Weapons (Protocol IV), and on 3 May 1996 of the Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II),

Recalling further that the States Parties to the Review Conference declared their commitment to keep the provisions of Protocol II under review in order to ensure that the concerns regarding the weapons it covers are addressed, and that they would encourage efforts of the United Nations and other organizations to address all problems of landmines,

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the above-mentioned Convention and Protocols,

Welcoming the additional ratifications and acceptances of, or accessions to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, as well as the ratifications and acceptances of, or accessions to the Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), and to the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV),

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols,

Welcoming the decision adopted by the Review Conference in its Final Declaration on 3 May 1996 to convene a Review Conference not later than 2001,

Noting that in accordance with article 13 of the Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), a conference of High Contracting Parties to that Protocol shall be held annually for the purpose of consultations and cooperation on all issues relating to the Protocol,

1. *Expresses satisfaction* that the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998, commends it to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to this instrument at an early date and calls, in particular, on all High Contracting Parties to the Convention, that have not yet done so, to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol;

2. *Welcomes* the adherence to the Amended Protocol II by [21] States and its forthcoming entry into force on 3 December 1998, and calls, in particular, on all High Contracting Parties to the Convention, that have not yet done so, to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Amended Protocol II, to convene in 1999 the first annual conference of High Contracting Parties to the Protocol, in accordance with article 13 of the Amended Protocol II;

4. *Calls upon* all High Contracting Parties to the Protocol to attend the first annual conference, to which the High Contracting Parties may invite governmental experts designated by States not Party to the Protocol, and interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its Protocols, and particularly to the Amended Protocol II, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to this

instrument at an early date; and calls upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately adherence to these instruments will be universal;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of ratifications and acceptances of, and accessions to the Convention, and the Protocols, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".



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Agenda item 74

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Egypt^a: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is GC(42)RES/43 adopted on 25 September 1998,

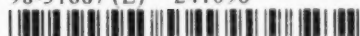
Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to international peace and security,

Mindful of the immediate need for placing all nuclear facilities in the region of the Middle East under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Emphasizing the importance of the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995, in which the Conference noted with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty and called upon all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling also the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995, in which the Conference urged universal adherence to the Treaty as an urgent priority and called upon all States not yet party to the Treaty to accede to it at the earliest date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities,

^a On behalf of States members of the League of Arab States.



Noting that, since the adoption of its resolution 51/48 of 10 December 1996, Israel still remains the only State in the Middle East that has not yet become party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Concerned over the threats posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region,

Stressing the importance of undertaking confidence-building measures, in particular the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance peace and security in the region and to consolidate the global non-proliferation regime,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the only State in the region that is not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to urgently accede to the Treaty without further delay, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of this resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East."